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Rome, Febr. 6. N. S.

ON the 31ſt paſt the Jeſuits proceeded to the Election of a General of their Order. The French had made Intereſt for one Duberton, who is Confeſſor to the Duke of Anjou, and had prevailed with moſt of the Spaniſh Jeſuits to join with them; but this Intreague having been accidentally diſcovered the day before by the Italian Jeſuits, and thoſe of other Nations, they found Means to bring the Spaniards over to their ſide, and the Choice fell upon the Jeſuit Tamburini, a Native of the Dutchy of Modena. A Congregation has been held this week to conſider of the preſent Condition of the Ferrareſe, in which Country part of the French and Spaniſh Troops have taken Quarters, and do very much oppreſs the Inhabitants; and an Expreſs has been diſpatched to the French Court, to deſire that Orders may be ſent them to remove from thence. The Pope has alſo writ by the ſame Courier concerning the Differences between this Court and the Government of Naples, about the Eccleſiaſtical Immunities, demanding the Enlargement of the Prince della Riccia, who at the time of the Inſurrection at Naples was ſeized in a Church, without any Regard had to the Privileges of Religious Houſes, and has ever ſince continued under Confinement. Another Congregation has been held to conſult upon the State of the Romiſh Church in China. The Matters in Diſpute between this Court and the Duke of Savoy, concerning the Right of Preſentation to Church Preferments in his Royal Highneſs's Dominions, are in a fair way of Accommodation; and an Envoy is ſhortly expected from Turin to make an End of that Affair.

Turin, Febr. 3. On the 28th paſt a Detachment of 400 of the Enemy's Horſe, with each a Granadier behind him, came to Lans, to beat up the Quarters of ſome of our Huſſars who lay there; but they made ſo good a Defence, that notwithſtanding the Enemy were much ſuperior in Number, and had ſurrounded them, they fought their way through them, and retired into the neighbouring Mountains, with the Loſs only of 20 Men killed, wounded, or taken Priſoners, having killed a greater Number of the Enemy, who revenged their Diſappointment upon the Town, which they plundered, and then retired to Chivas. Another Body of their Troops has lately been in Motion in the Montferrate, and advanced towards Nizza de la Paglia; but our Duke, upon Notice thereof, having ſent ſome Forces that way, prevented their Deſigns; and they contented themſelves with poſting ſome of their Troops on that ſide, to prevent our Excurſions. The Enemy continue to fortify Chivas and Creſcentino, and are erecting great Magazines at Suſa and Briançon. We on the other hand are repairing with all poſſible Diligence the Damage which the late Floods and the great Rains had done to our Fortifications, and ſeveral new Works are adding thereto, which will be finiſhed in a very ſhort time. Some new Fortifications are alſo making upon the Mountain near this City; and we are fortifying Chieraſco. All Diligence is uſed to recruit and remount our Troops, which will be ſoon compleat. The Prince of Piedmont has been ill; but is now in a very fair way of Recovery. Her Royal Highneſs, who has likewiſe been indiſpoſed, is very well again.

Venice, February 13. The Number of the French Forces quartered in the Poleſine is of late conſiderably encreaſed, and they have begun to erect ſeveral ſmall Forts for the greater Security of their Poſts on that ſide: They continue likewiſe to work with great Application upon their Redoubts and other Works along the Oglio. The Imperialiſts on the other hand are fortifying their Poſts in the Veroneſe, particularly about St. Michaels. Their Parties make Excurſions as far as Bonavigo, and frequently gain Advantages over the Enemy. We hear, that a great number of Boats, laden with Corn and other Proviſions for the Uſe of the Imperial Forces, is come by the Lake de Garda from the Trentine to Salo, whither a ſtrong Detachment will be ſent to bring theſe Supplies ſafe to the Imperial Quarters. By the Ship Madona del Carmine, which is lately come in from Conſtantinople, we have Letters from thence of the 21ſt of December which give an Account, That Signor Carlo Ruzzini, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from this Republick to the Ottoman Porte, was arrived there; and that the Peſtilential Diſeaſe, which has carried off ſo great a Number of the Inhabitants of that City, was in a great meaſure abated.

Vienna, Febr. 13. Yeſterday arrived here a Courier from Tirnau with Letters, which give a good Account of the Diſpoſition of the Malecontents in Hungary towards an Accommodation. The Advices from Tranſilvania confirm a Report we lately had of an Advantage gained by the Imperial Forces on the Borders of that Principality over the Malecontents, of whom they killed ſeveral, took many Priſoners, and 4 Pieces of Cannon. Prince Charles of Newbourg went from hence the 11th Inſtant towards Tirol.

Berlin, February 20. Letters from Grunenberg of the 14th Inſtant ſay, That General Schuylemberg, with the Saxon and Muſcovite Forces under his Command, being advanced to the Frontiers of Poland, and having Intelligence that General Reinſchild had drawn together a Body of Troops to oppoſe him, but that they were weak, he marched to give him Battle: That on the 13th, about 9 in the morning, the two Armies came in ſight of one another a little beyond Frawenſtad, when the Saxons began to Cannonade with pretty good Succeſs; and tis ſaid, That the Left Wing of the Swedes, which attacked the Saxon Foot Guards who were poſted on the Right of their Army, was at firſt repulſed with Loſs: But Fortune ſoon turned on the ſide of the Swedes, whoſe Foot broke the middle of the Saxon Line, and the Horſe preſſing in with them, in leſs than half an hour the whole Saxon Army was brought into very great Confuſion; their Horſe, inſtead of Supporting the Foot, having contributed to put them into Diſorder. The Swedes cut off their Retreat through Frawenſtad, and made a dreadful Slaughter of them. General Reinſchild's Lady, who lately came hither in her way to Stetin, has received a Letter from him, giving an Account of this Action. This Letter is dated the 14th Inſtant, from the Field of Battle near Ryerſdorff. The General writes, That the Saxon Foot was in a manner quite diſperſed; that the Swedes had got 6000 Priſoners, in which Number were included above